

IN.
ROSSER,
and Proprietors.
VILLE, - - NOVEMBER 6

The premium on the Demand-notes has varied during the week, they being controlled now entirely by the rates on Gold. The closing quotation for them is 123@124. Kentucky Currency sold in the early part of the week 1 1/2 premium, but there was not so much inquiry for it at the close, and buyers were not willing to allow more than 1 premium. The demand for it is chiefly from parties who wish to use it in buying up Produce, as no other Currency will be received in the Southern and Western portions of this State. The agents of the Bank of the State of Indiana are still engaged in buying up its issues at 1/2 premium. The order for the issues of the Missouri Banks in good credit is still unfilled, and the party who has it is still paying a premium of 1/2 @ 1 per cent. There is considerable activity in Uncurrent Money, especially Southern, which is being bought by persons who anticipate a movement of our army, which will enable them to use it advantageously in the purchase of Produce, and the rates have undergone some change.

It is stated that the Governor of Ohio has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in regard to drafted aliens in the camps of that State; on which the New York Herald says: "This looks like a high-handed measure on the part of a State Executive; and whence Governor Tod received his authority to abrogate this constitutional guaranty of men's rights and liberties is somewhat difficult to ascertain. The writ of *habeas corpus*, which was once considered of such inestimable value, has become a plaything."

THE GOVERNMENT FEEDING THE CURRENT-EX WITH MORE PAPER ISSUES.—The New York Tribune's money article says: "The Government is feeding the currency market with \$500,000 of paper daily. Under these circumstances no tightness of money can be feared. Our advice to-day from Washington are to the effect that Mr. Chase has no intention of changing the financial policy of the country; that he will continue to issue his legal tender Notes as fast as they can be manufactured, and that when his present authority to issue is exhausted he intends to apply for a further issue."

The Hon. Mr. Tremaine, in a speech delivered in Albany County, New York, thus truthfully describes the Abolition record. He says:

"And, now, Republicans, what is your record? The opposition of all these enumerated landmarks: a Maine Law, a nine-million canal loan, both opposed by us, and pronounced by the Judiciary unconstitutional; a metropolitan police bill, to punish a Democratic city, gridiron railroad bill; registry law, to trouble foreigners; the Chicago Platform, to drive away the South; emancipation in the District of Columbia; Confiscation Bill; Sedition Law; suspension of *habeas corpus*; arresting citizens on telegraphic orders from irresponsible powers; refusing to bring them to trial for pretended offenses; Hunter's, Fremont's, Phelps' and Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamations; establishing Governmental schools for the education of negroes; taxing the toil of Northern freemen to clothe and feed them in their indolence."

I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows of the State of Kentucky, met in Louisville, on Tuesday, the 28th ult. The attendance was large and the proceedings of a highly interesting character. The following are the Grand officers elected for the ensuing year:

- M. W. G. Master—John Fish, Covington.
 - R. W. Dep. G. Master—C. G. Cady, Maysville.
 - R. W. Grand Warden—R. K. Summerwell, Covington.
 - R. W. G. Secretary—William White, Louisville.
 - R. W. G. Treasurer—G. W. Morris, Louisville.
 - R. W. G. Rep. to G. L. of U. S.—J. W. Menzies, Covington.
- The following are the nominees for Grand officers to be elected at the next session:
- For M. W. G. Master—J. C. Sapers, Crittenden, Ky.
 - For R. W. D. G. Master—A. H. Calvin, Lexington; J. G. Collins, Newport; R. K. Summerwell, Covington.
 - For R. W. G. Warden—Fred Frisbie, Louisville; J. W. Campbell, Covington; E. Whitesides, Frankfort.
 - For G. Secretary—William White, Louisville.
 - For G. Treasurer—G. W. Morris, Louisville.
 - For R. W. G. Rep. to G. L. of U. S.—J. D. Pollard, Frankfort; A. H. Ransom, Covington; Speed S. Fry, Danville.

GENERAL FRANK P. BLAIR has issued an address to his constituents, in which he distinctly charges General Fremont with treason. He says: "Fremont was then plotting against the Government which had trusted him, and using the means placed in his hands for its support to work its destruction, and establish for himself a dictatorship upon its ruins. If his ability had been equal to his ambition, he would perhaps have sought to enact the same role now being played by Jeff Davis. The patriotism of our people and his imbecility, was our safety. When I represented to the Government that in my opinion General Fremont had not the capacity to conduct successfully the military command which had been entrusted to him (his conspiracy against the Government not then developed itself), I was not prepared for the indignation which this expression of opinion brought upon me on the part of the General and his California contractors and dependents; but I confess the astonishment with which the course pursued by the Missouri Democrat and certain other newspapers filled me."

Speaking of fashionable hats, should we say, 'the latest style' or 'the latest life'?

The shooting of the editor of the Dayton Empire may be looked upon as the effect of party hatred. A staunch and unflinching democrat, who boldly and fearlessly depicted the evils of abolitionism, his life's blood was made to atone at the assassin's hand. After shooting of Mr. BOLLMEYER, the excitement was said to be intense, a mob of several hundred persons collected for the purpose of taking the murderer from the jail and hanging him to the nearest tree.—The Mayor succeeded for a time in quelling the riot. In the afternoon the crowd again assembled, but no demonstrations were made. In the evening, about seven o'clock, the mob again assembled, and proceeded to the jail with two swivels, for the purpose of breaking down the jail doors and dragging Brown from his cell to be executed. The guns were captured by the police, and the rioters quelled.

We publish below the testimony given at the Coroner's Inquest:

TESTIMONY OF F. P. CUPPY. I have known deceased for some time. His name is Bollmeyer—don't know his Christian name—think his initials are J. P. This morning when I was going home from market, I saw deceased and Henry M. Brown, standing near each other, apparently conversing. They were in front of Mrs. Stutsman's on 2nd Street. I first observed them when I was about half-way between Omer's corner and Mrs. Stutsman's. The deceased had one foot on the horse block, and had his market-basket resting on his knee, with his arm through the handle of the basket. When I had advanced to within about ten feet of the parties, Mr. Brown said to Bollmeyer, "You did abuse me," and I think he said "last night," but I can not be certain. Bollmeyer replied, "I did not abuse you," to which Brown replied, "You are a damned liar." I had then just passed them—but had kept my eye on them all the time. Bollmeyer then set his basket down on the horse-block and advanced a little toward Brown, who retreated three or four steps, and drew a pistol. Bollmeyer then retreated a short distance and turned partly toward Brown aimed the pistol and held it toward Bollmeyer. Bollmeyer said to Brown "Don't shoot!" and held up his hands. I did not think Brown would shoot, but in a moment more the pistol fired, and Bollmeyer fell. Brown stood a moment—then turned and went away.

Bollmeyer motioned to me and seemed to be trying to speak. I ran to him and put my hand under his head. He said, "my wife," and I put my lips to his ear and asked him if he wanted me to inform his wife of what had happened. He nodded his head several times and smiled. I told him I would break the intelligence to her as kindly as I knew how.

Christian Breene and Mr. Crambaugh came up and shortly after others. I asked some one to summon a physician and shortly Dr. Jewett came, and shortly afterward I went away.

Question by the Coroner—What was the manner of the parties during the conversation and interview between them.

Neither of them appeared to be much excited till Brown called Bollmeyer "a damned liar." Then Bollmeyer seemed to be stung by the imputation, but he did nothing violent to Brown, nor was his manner as he advanced toward Brown indicative of violence. I saw no weapon in his hands. He made no effort to take hold of or strike Brown.

Question by same.—How far was Brown from deceased when he fired at him, and how far were you?

I should think about ten feet, and I was about the same distance, but in an opposite direction. [Signed.] F. P. CUPPY.

S. C. CRUMBAUGH'S TESTIMONY. I was returning from market, and when opposite the boarding house of Mrs. Stutsman, saw Mr. Henry M. Brown and Mr. J. P. Bollmeyer standing near the edge of the pavement. Mr. Brown on the pavement and Mr. Bollmeyer standing in the gutter with his market-basket on the left arm, and his right around the tree-box. Mr. Brown called Mr. Bollmeyer "a damned liar," when Mr. Bollmeyer set down his basket and stepped upon the pavement, but as far as I could judge, not making any hostile demonstrations. I was then standing not more than four or five feet from both of them.—Mr. Brown receded a couple of steps backward—thrust his hand into the right pocket of his pantaloons, drew forth a pistol and advanced a step, and at about the same instant that he cocked it, said "God damn you," or merely damned, "liar. I will shoot you." Mr. Bollmeyer exclaimed, "Don't shoot, Henry." I did not think that Brown would shoot, neither do I think that Mr. Bollmeyer expected that he would; but he did shoot, and Mr. Bollmeyer fell upon his back, his head striking within a foot of where I was standing. When Mr. Brown shot he was not over four or five feet from the deceased, and I was about the same distance, at a right angle, from him.—Mr. Cuppy came up immediately. I asked the deceased whether he was much hurt.—He nodded his head. I then examined his head, and after seeing the location of the wound, asked him no further questions. He was struggling very hard to speak, and made some kind of a sound to Mr. Cuppy, but not distinct enough for one to recognize the language.

Question by Coroner—Describe the manner and temper of the parties before Brown fired—was it angry, or otherwise—and what did Brown do or after the shooting?

Mr. Brown seemed to be very much excited, but did not think that Mr. Bollmeyer was unusually excited. He made no demonstration as if endeavoring to take a concealed weapon from his pocket, and as far as I could see, did not even fold his fist. Mr. Brown said not a word after he shot, but replaced his pistol in his pocket and walked away.

S. C. CRUMBAUGH.

CARPETS FOR SOLDIERS' CLOTHING.—Savannah is up and doing in behalf of our suffering soldiers in Virginia. A public meeting has been held, and prompt measures taken to secure at once clothing for the army. Messrs. W. H. Wilberger & Co., proprietors of the Pulaski House, have offered the entire stock of carpets of their establishment to be converted into covering for the soldiers. Some idea of the munificence of the donation may be formed when we state that it comprises the carpeting of one hundred and twenty rooms, and when cut up will make over five hundred comfortable and good sized blankets.—Mobile Tribune.

An Eminent English Lawyer's Opinion of Our Politics.
EDWIN JAMES, Esq., of New York, an eminent English lawyer who has recently taken up his residence in that city, was called out at a late Democratic meeting in New York. After returning his acknowledgments he said:

"At present I have not become a member of any political organization in this country. I have become an inchoate citizen. I have taken out my papers, and at the proper time I trust I shall aspire to that which is the highest aim in a free country—to take my part in the ordinary questions of political affairs."

"Upon the other questions that are now attracting the attention of this country, I am forming my opinions. But there is one question upon which as an inchoate citizen of this country I desire to explain my opinion. I doubt almost at this time whether I tread the free soil of America—whether I breathe the free air of the American Continent, when I see the trial by jury denied, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, when I see persons immured, and it is declared that the employment of impartial counsel will aggravate their offense—when I see these things going on I must doubt I am breathing the free air of America. It was hardly possible to believe that a man could be here arrested by telegraph and without authority—it was things like these that destroyed every notion which a European had of liberty in the United States."

"I was amused, said Mr. James, in continuing, when the other day, a gentleman came to me—he was a client, and as I do not get many of them at present, I remember him very well—and I said, 'What has been the matter with you?' He said, 'I have been in Fort McHenry for two months.'—'What did you go there for?' 'I don't know; I was arrested by telegraph.' [Laughter.] 'How did you get out?' 'I don't know; I got out by telegraph.' [Laughter.] 'Where are you going now?' 'I don't know; I suppose they will give me a little change, and I will go to Fort Lafayette.' [Laughter.] There was but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous."

"The dream of the poet and the enthusiast in the brightest aspiration for liberty had been almost realized in this country, but how changed were circumstances now. I can scarcely believe," said Mr. James—"that I tread the free soil of America, or breathe the wholesome atmosphere of freedom. [Applause.] He implored all his fellow-citizens to allow none—not the smallest invasion of their political Constitution. One precedent creates another; they soon accumulate and become law. The laws must flourish with our Constitution.—They grow out of it and will expire with it. You must guard with jealousy the bright inheritance of freedom, and transmit it unimpaired to your successors. Trial by jury, the right of free discussion, the liberty of the press, the writ of *habeas corpus*, are the foundations of freedom; they are the columns which support the whole superstructure of civil and religious liberty.—[Loud applause.]"

From the Chicago Times.
The Practical Effect of Negro Fanaticism.

On Madison street, in this city, there is a boarding-house kept ostensibly for the accommodation of white people, by a woman of the Harriet Beecher Stowe Lucy Stone order, who has a growing faith in Abolitionism. Her boarding-house is kept in pretty good style, and is consequently patronized by upward of twenty respectable male and female boarders.

The mistress of the house always endeavors to care for the comfort of her guests, but never fails on a fit opportunity to advance her views on the subject of negroes. Her admiration of them seems to have increased until it amounts almost to infatuation. She reads all the Abolition tracts, including the late emancipation proclamation, sings all the Abolition hymns, 2424 daily on a ten-cent photograph of Fred Douglass, and has the heavenly Master of the Heavenly Master each night by praying for the liberation and enlightenment of the whole negro race. A day or two since this fine female reformer determined to carry her notions into execution. She did so, and encased in one of her best rooms a regular African. The next day at dinner the boarders were astonished to find their new boarder sitting at the table. They immediately rose with one accord and withdrew from the room, leaving the shade and his admiring female to dispatch the dinner. The insulted guests held a consultation in the parlor. A pronouncement was drawn up and signed by all the boarders, declaring the affair to be an outrage, and demanding the immediate departure of the African. This brought the woman to her senses. That evening the negro was gone. The experiment was a failure.

A ROLLING STONE GATHERS NO MOSS.—Well, what of that? Who wants to be a mossy old stone, away in some damp corner of a pasture, where sunshine and fresh air never come, for the cows to rub themselves against, and for snails and bugs to crawl over and loads to squar under among poisonous weeds? It is far better to be a smooth and polished stone, rolling along in the brawling stream of human life, wearing off the rough corners, and bringing out the firm crystalline structure of the granite, or the delicate veins of the agate, or the chalcedony. It is this perpetual chafing and rubbing, what sort of grit man is made of, and what use he is good for. The sandstone and soapstone are soon ground down to sand and mud, but the firm rock is selected for the towering fortress, and the diamonds are cut and polished for the monarch's crown.

THE MOVEMENT IN KENTUCKY.—"Never, since the war commenced," says the Green-ville (Tenn.) Banner, of the 20th, "has there been so grand and profitable a tour made as the one now just accomplished by General Bragg. Just think of it, he has captured from the enemy, and purchased from the citizens together, enough to load a train of wagons forty miles long. His whole army has fallen back toward the Gap to protect this valuable train, and as it is now safe from capture, Bragg will retire with his army just where it suits him. The arrival of this train in this country, as it is bringing one million yards of good Kentucky jeans. They also bring a large amount of clothing, boots and shoes, two hundred wagon-loads of bacon, six thousand barrels of pickled pork, fifteen thousand good mules and horses, eight thousand beavers, and a large lot of hogs. No wonder Bragg's army fell back to protect such a valuable cargo."

Losses of the Two Armies.—The Balance Sheet.

The Richmond Dispatch contains a long and interesting exhibit of the losses of the two armies, from the crossing of the Rapidan to the close of recent operations on the Potomac. We give an extract:

The government has accurate lists of our killed, wounded and missing. From the Rapidan, all through the campaign to Harper's Ferry, they number about 11,500. At Sharpsburg, our loss was about 5,000. But suppose we had lost 30,000, as McClellan's lying reports indicate. Suppose, too, he lost no more than he allows, that is to say, 14,796 men, at Sharpsburg, and the preceding engagements. Still his campaign is an unprofitable one, for his losses are nearly as great as ours, even according to this statement. At Harper's Ferry he lost 11,500; at Sharpsburg 14,796; at Harper's Ferry again, 3,000 killed. Here his losses are 29,296 certain—part ascertained from his own statement, part from the statements of our Generals—and he does not claim to have inflicted on us a loss of more than 30,000—balance thirteen guns. We took seventy-three at Harper's Ferry. Balance in our favor, sixty guns. Taking the whole campaign, even on this statement, from the Rapidan to Winchester, it is enormously in our favor. Still more is it so when we look at it through the medium of other statements, combined with his.

Let us see what will be the result if we take our own statements for our losses and their statements for their losses.

Our loss in the whole campaign, from the Rapidan to the recessing into Virginia, was, according to the statement of Mr. Crook, about 11,500 killed, wounded and missing. The Yankee loss at Harper's Ferry was, according to the own admission, the same.—These two then balance each other, and all the rest is clear gain to us. First, they admit a loss of 3,000 at Cedar River (they actually lost more—nearly 7,000). Pope says he lost in the battle of the 23d of August, 8,000. The Baltimore American, or Star (we do not recollect which, but we published the statement at the time) says they lost 17,000 in all the campaign up to the second battle of Manassas, which would give six thousand for the battle of the 28th. Pope, we believe, says they lost 7,000 at Manassas. (General Lee, by the by, paroled that number on the field.) McClellan says they lost 14,796 at South Mountain and Antietam. Lastly, at the crossing, when they were attacked by A. P. Hill, they lost 3,000 killed, wounded and missing. Total, in round numbers, according to their own statements, with regard to their own losses, 42,000 clear balance in our favor.

But the real loss was far greater. General Lee paroled 7,000 prisoners on the field of battle at Manassas. Three thousand wounded prisoners who were captured by us had not had their wounds dressed on the third day after the battle. Every man who saw the field says there were at least five dead or wounded Yankees to one Confederate. Every man who saw the field of Sharpsburg says there were five or six Yankees lying there to one Confederate. A correspondent of the New York Tribune says McClellan lost 28,000 men there. This, we have no doubt, is within the mark; for McClellan has never yet acknowledged the half of his loss on a single occasion. His loss on the 14th all Confederate accounts put down as at least 5,000. Here, then, is a statement of what we believe to be very nearly the loss of the Yankees since Jackson first crossed the Rapidan:

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| From the Rapidan to 30th of Aug. | 20,000 |
| Battle 30th August | 27,000 |
| Battle 14th September | 5,000 |
| Battle of Sharpsburg | 29,000 |
| Battle with A. P. Hill | 3,500 |
| Capture of Harper's Ferry | 11,500 |
| Total | 95,000 |

Such we believe to be very nearly the true state of the case. We believe that killed, wounded, drowned and taken prisoners, the Yankees have lost, in the campaign from the Rapidan, at least that number of men, and we give our reasons above for thinking so. How many more they may have lost from disease we can not say; but that the campaign has been to them a terribly destructive one, does not admit of a doubt. They pretend to have won a great victory at Sharpsburg. If so, why do they not follow General Lee and destroy his army. They boasted of their intention to do so, yet they have not tried it.

IOWA.—The Dubuque (Iowa) Herald of October 22 says: "Iowa may be safely added to the Democratic column. We have reduced a majority against us of 15,714 to less than 2,000, elected our local ticket in counties where last year we were swept by the board, and secured, without doubt, a Congressman in the Fourth District. Give us, gentlemen of the Democratic press, credit for what we have done, and be assured that we are still 'marching on.'"

The National Intelligencer, having accepted as true the assertion of the New York Evening Post that the republican party, having accomplished the object for which it was formed, (the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the prohibition of slavery in the Territories) has expired, has christened the successor of this republican party the military abolition party, because it seeks to abolish slavery by military force; and the Intelligencer might have added, because it seeks to abolish the constitutional rights of white men by military force.

A negro child was frozen to death about a mile and a half from Frozen on Sunday night of last week. Two children were driven from shelter by an old darkey named Arthur Jenkins, so rumor says, and after being exposed to the weather from Friday afternoon, one was found dead on Sunday, in a corn-shock. The other one, it is thought, will die from the effects of the exposure. Lo, the poor negro! The freedom to which the poor darkeys are invited by Abolitionists, is liberty to die in the open fields from exposure and starvation! How the heart sickens at the recital of such instances of human suffering. May God protect the poor and destitute!—Cin. Enq.

Some of the Abolitionists are abusing Gen. Scott because he advised the President to support the Crittenden resolutions. Any person who does not now wish in his heart that the President had supported those resolutions must be either a fiend or a fool.—Louisville Journal.

The Irish definition of 'an open countenance' is not a bad one: 'A mouth from ear to ear.'

BY TELEGRAPH.

Rebel Reinforcements Arriving at Holly Springs.

CAIRO, November 3.—Advices from Holly Springs to Wednesday say that large reinforcements from Texas and Louisiana are pouring in. There was no movement of rebel troops from that place, except Villipigne's brigade, to Meridian.

The people of Hernando are said to be moving their slaves and other property into the interior.

The Grenada Appeal says Judge John O. Campbell has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy, Vice Professor Bledsoe resigned.

The Federal forces at Island Number Ten again occupy the Tennessee shore, and are now constructing a fort under the protection of the Federal gunboats.

A dispatch from Jackson, Tenn., dated the 21, says: "News received at General Grant's Headquarters yesterday from the South via Reizi, confirm the capture of Mobile."

PHILADELPHIA, November 3

The Washington Star says last night the advance of the Army of the Potomac, under General Burnside, Fitz John Porter and others, doubtless bivouacked upon the line of the Alexandria and Winchester turnpike from Upperville, three miles in front of, or below Ashby's Gap, down to Middleburg—a distance of ten miles.

The cavalry must have halted for the night very near, if not on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad somewhere between Front Royal and Thoroughfare Gap.

The force of Sigel, which took up the line of march early yesterday, must have advanced upon the line of the same railroad to Thoroughfare Gap ere nightfall, if not beyond that point, while another division of the army in front of Washington, under Sickles, at the same time was doubtless advancing in the rear of Sigel, and at night within supporting distances of him.

Such, we judge from our knowledge of the country roads, &c., to have necessarily been the movement east of the Blue Ridge. The march of Gen. Sickles' division yesterday before Alexandria almost to the extreme east, reflects great credit on it. Up to 2:30 P. M. to-day, we have not been able to learn that the enemy had appeared in front of Sickles' command in any force. We would have learned the facts had the enemy ventured an attack on our forces in that quarter, this morning. We think it now clear that Lee's look has been turned.

WASHINGTON, November 3.

It is said to-night, in military circles that Col. Grimes, A. A. General of the army, upon duty in the War Department, soon leave here for duty in the field, as Chief of Staff of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, and that he will be succeeded by Col. James B. Fry, at present Chief of Staff to Gen. Buell.

The entire army has been paid to the 30th of June, and a portion up to the 31st of August. The reason for non-payment as to the remainder is owing to the Treasury Department being unable to honor the requisitions of the Pay Department, the bounty and advance pay to the new levies having been first paid, and this transaction requiring all the available funds.

Gov. Curtis is here to confer with the President upon important military affairs connected with Pennsylvania.

Rear Admiral Dupont, in a communication to the Navy Department, relating the circumstances attending the capture of the British steamers Scotia, Angola and Dacota, and the destruction of the Mohave, says the crew of the Scotia were in a state of intoxication, so that they became almost unmanageable, and Acting Volunteer Lieut. Conroy ordered them to be transferred on board the Restless and put in irons.

The Angola, when captured, was almost out of coal, and was sent by Capt. Godson, senior officer of Charleston, to Port Royal to be supplied. This is the same vessel which attempted to enter Charleston in September, and being headed off, succeeded in making her escape through the darkness.

Boston November 3.

It is reported that Major-General Banks will have eight regiments of Massachusetts infantry, three batteries of artillery and a regiment of cavalry, as part of his proposed Texas expedition. The 41st regiment, Col. Thomas E. Crocker, expects to leave for New York on Friday.

A COUSIN OF JOHN MORGAN WOUNDED.—Major Wash Morgan, who was wounded in the skirmish near Frankfort, on the 18th inst., the mother of John H. Morgan, on Monday. Major Morgan was a cousin of John H. Morgan, and one of his most efficient officers.—Lou. Jour.

The old Republican party is now the 'Union' party. If nobody in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania is for the Union save this 'Union' party, in what a very bad way the Union must be.

The wife of William H. Perkins has recovered from the New York Central Railroad five thousand dollars damages for the death of her husband, which occurred by the accident at Saquoit creek, in May, 1858. The case has been tried in Monroe county, the defence being that Mr. Perkins was traveling on a free pass when the accident occurred.

Among the wounded sent from the battle-field near Perryville to Hospital No. 5, in New Albany, was a full-blooded negro named Pendleton, enlisted in Company I, Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers. He was in the battle and received a flesh wound in the thigh.

The redoubtable X, in payment for a cigar, pulled out a little swab of gummy, grey, dirty postage stamps. "Can't you give me hard money?" asked the cigar lady. "Well, Madam," responded X, "I have seen very little harder looking money than that!"

The Abolitionists are getting up a petition to be presented to the next Congress, asking for a law, enabling them to pick the feathers of the eagle on half-dollars, in order to make small change.

The New York World, a conservative Republican journal, refers to Cassius M. Clay as that "shining apostle of the higher law, who draws the salary of a Major General, and spends his time going about the country abusing those who pay the taxes."

"I like your impudence," as a pretty girl said when her beau kissed her.

ALEX. MADDOX,
OLD STAND ON WALL STREET,
GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS
OLD AND NEW HAMS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUT-
TLE, BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY
AND COUNTRY!!

A T. M. OLD AND COMMISSION
Stand, embracing two large and elegant
three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue
to carry on, with increased stock and facilities,
my long established business of furnishing Families
in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all
others, most of the essential commodities con-
sumed in life, all which I am selling at the
most favorable rates for cash or such country
produce as suits the market. Thankful for the
liberal patronage so long extended to me in the
past, and which has enabled me to offer greater
inducements to customers hereafter, I respect-
fully solicit a continuance of their favors. Be-
low will be found advertisements of a few of my
specialties; but it would take up a whole news-
paper to enumerate all the commodities of
general necessity which I habitually keep on
hand. No one can examine my stock and go
away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX,
Old Stand on Wall Street,
Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old can-
vassed of a lot of some thousand of my
own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of
my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy
and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brs. choice Bour-
bon Whisky very old, and highly flavo-
red and of pure quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of
pure copper distilled Whisky, from on to
four years old, always kept on hand for sale by
Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant
supply of common Whiskies, at very low
rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands
always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked first grain
and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White
Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions al-
ways kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best
grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring,
Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and
Peaches constantly on hand of the best
quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider
Vinegar specially manufactured from the
best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a
substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound
corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of
all sizes from a plough line to a ship's cable
always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on
hand.

A. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment
embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich,
pure, butterfat cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels
of the best manufactured earthen ware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Rock-salt and Ohio River
Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

A. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps
at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and
Fallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS.—The best manufactured German,
Kosin, country-made, for washing clothes,
scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfume
varieties.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I
have bought out John A. Cohn's
stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in
France, a superb article for Druggists and Fam-
ilies, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good
and Produce for storage or sale always re-
ceived on consignment on the most moderate
rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO!
SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR,
MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM
his friends and the public, that he
has just received another large lot of STOVES,
HOLLOW WARE, &c.

I also keep constantly on hand, and MANU-
FACTURE TO ORDER, all articles in the line of